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Whitby Rural District

REPORT

for the

YEAR 1953

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

B. SCHROEDER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

and of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

F. J. THOMPSON, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Horne and Son, Ltd., Printers, Whitby.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Whitby Rural District

for the Year 1953.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
WHITBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my annual report for 1953.

Once again the district's water supply forms the particular item of interest in this Annual Report. This has been the case every year for the last four years, but there is this difference—that this year schemes thought out years ago have been brought to completion and put to practical use, and every village of any size is now assured of a good supply of water. The completion of this scheme will not, however, leave the Rural District Council without urgent and pressing problems. The scheme has naturally cost a good deal of money, but people who have a good supply of water naturally wish for the amenities that go with it—piped hot water, baths, water carriage sanitation—and this raises urgently the question of sewerage throughout the district.

I am,

Yours obediently,

B. SCHROEDER,

Medical Officer of Health.

District Health Office,

Grape Lane,

Whitby.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY, 1953.

Name.	Qualifications.	Office held.	Whole or part time.	Other Public Offices held.
B. SCHROEDER	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health.	Whole.	Medical Officer of Health Whitby U.D.C. Asst. County Medical Officer, N.R.C.C.
F. J. THOMPSON	M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.	Chief Sanitary Inspector.	Whole.	
A. H. GILL	M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.	Additional Sanitary Inspector.	Whole	

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Population—

Registrar-General's Estimate, mid-1953 ... **11,850**

Rateable Value **£59,815**

Sum represented by a Penny Rate—£242.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Live Births—Legitimate	76	93	169
Illegitimate	4	3	7
	—	—	—
Total	80	96	176
	—	—	—

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population 14.9

Corrected Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population 17.8

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population,
England and Wales 15.5

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Still Births—Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	0	0	0
	—	—	—
Total	2	2	4
	—	—	—

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population ... 0.33

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population
England and Wales 0.35

Deaths of Infants under one year—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	0	0	0
	—	—	—
Total	2	1	3
	—	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 live
births 17.0

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 live
births, England and Wales 26.8

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks old—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	0	0	0
	—	—	—
	1	1	2
	—	—	—
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Deaths	92	73	165
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population			13.9
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population			
tion			10.6
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population,			
England and Wales			11.4

COMMENT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

The diseases taking a permanent place in the cause of death are generally speaking those of middle and old age.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1953.

According to the Registrar-General's Classification :—

	Male.	Female.	Ttl.
Tuberculosis, Non-Respiratory	2	0	2
Other Infective and parasitic diseases	0	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	0	4	4
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	0	2	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	8	3	11
Diabetes	0	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	14	13	27
Coronary disease, angina	27	12	39
Hypertension with heart disease	0	2	2
Other heart disease	15	15	30
Other circulatory disease	1	7	8
Influenza	0	1	1
Pneumonia	5	1	6
Bronchitis	2	0	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	0	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	0	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	5	0	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	4	8
Motor vehicle accidents	2	0	2
All other accidents	2	4	6
Suicide	1	0	1
	<hr/> 92	<hr/> 73	<hr/> 165

**TABLE SHOWING DEATHS OF MALE PERSONS
RESIDENT IN WHITBY RURAL DISTRICT, WHO
DIED BEFORE THE AGE OF 70 YEARS.**

Cause of Death.	No. of Deaths of men under 70.	Total years— 70 minus age at death.
Cancer of Stomach	1	5
Cancer of Lung	1	17
Cancer of Other Sites	2	18
Cerebral Haemorrhage	5	55
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	3	86
Coronary Disease	16	179
Pneumonia	2	84
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	29
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	2	6
Prematurity	2	140
Suicide	1	31
Accidents—Road	1	63
Other	2	18
Nephritis	3	46
Myocardial Degeneration	4	36
Disease of the Digestive System	1	5
	—	—
Totals	48	818
	—	—

**TABLE SHOWING DEATHS OF FEMALE PERSONS
RESIDENT IN WHITBY RURAL DISTRICT, WHO
DIED BEFORE THE AGE OF 70 YEARS.**

Cause of Death.	No. of Deaths of women under 70.	Total years— 70 minus age at death.
Cancer of Breast	2	12
Cancer of Stomach	1	4
Cancer of Lung	2	11
Cancer of Other Sites	2	14
Cerebral Haemorrhage	6	62
Myocardial Degeneration	4	45
Coronary Disease	4	32
Pneumonia	1	33
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	38
Prematurity	1	70
Disease of the Digestive System ...	1	16
Cerebral Tumour	1	27
Leukaemia	1	18
Accidents—Other than road or home	1	10
	—	—
Totals	28	392
	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(Other than Tuberculosis).

Infectious diseases were notified as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	8
Whooping Cough	95
Measles	89
Pneumonia	1
Erysipelas	1
Poliomyelitis	3

Immunisation is now available for Whooping Cough for those children whose parents wish to take advantage of it.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1953.

During the year 3 males and 2 females were notified as cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 1 male and 1 female as cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Two deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, both males, were recorded during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1931-1953.

Because of the small number of notifications in any one year and the long incubation period of this disease it is easy to lose sight of the fact that tuberculosis is an infectious disease. Most of the cases occur in small localised outbreaks, e.g., the village of Comondale had one case of non-pulmonary in 1932; 3 non-pulmonary and 1 pulmonary case in 1934 and 1935; 1 pulmonary case in 1937 and then no more until a single non-pulmonary case was notified in 1949. Characteristic outbreaks in this district have both pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases grouped together. This strongly suggests that the germ of bovine tuberculosis is not merely an important cause of diseases of the bones, joints, glands, brain and kidneys, but also of disease of the chest.

An area heavily affected early on in this review (14 Pulmonary, 5 Meningeal, 6 Non-Pulmonary) was Staithes, Hinderwell and Port Mulgrave. In 1941 this was coming to an end; Staithes remained clear except for 1 non-pulmonary case until 1948. The village of Hinderwell had no case between 1938 and 1942, but in

1943 three cases were notified, all eventually fatal; they do not seem to have given rise to any others, as there were no notifications in Hinderwell between 1944 and 1949, inclusive.

Ugthorpe's only notifications were in the years 1941, 1942 and 1943. This sort of pattern is carried out throughout the district, Castleton had a long period without any notifications from 1935 to 1943. The parishes of Lythe and Danby, in fact, were very lightly affected throughout the period of this review.

Glaisdale has provided its full share of cases. Glaisdale and Lealholm together, for example, in 1939 to 1942, have 3 non-pulmonary and 6 pulmonary cases, and have not been free of tuberculosis since (one or more notifications every two years).

Fylingdales seems to have been pretty free from tuberculosis until 1941, but from then on to 1952 did not fail to provide its quota of notifications each year, excepting for 1950.

Hawsker and Stainsacre passed through a bad period from 1939 to 1945 (1 Meningeal, 1939; 2 Pulmonary, 1940-2; 8 non-pulmonary, 1941-5).

For some reason Sleights has supplied a very steady quantity of cases right from the beginning of this period down to the present day. Particularly bad years were: 1933, 3 non-pulmonary cases (1 fatal); 1936, 2 pulmonary cases and 1 meningeal (all fatal); 1937, 3 pulmonary cases (1 fatal); 1944, 3 pulmonary cases (2 fatal); 1948, 3 pulmonary cases (1 fatal); and 1951, 3 non-pulmonary cases.

Of particular interest to farmers is that 5 cases of Meningeal infection, the most rapidly fatal form of tuberculosis, out of 15 cases were living on farms.

NOTIFICATIONS, 1931-1953.

Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Meningeal.
131	89	15

Hinderwell Parish:

Staithes.

	1932-38	1939-41	1942-47	1948-53
Pulmonary	6	2	—	3
Non-pulmonary	5	—	1	3
Meningeal	2	1	—	—

Hinderwell.

Pulmonary	4	1	1	—
Non-pulmonary	1	—	—	—
Meningeal	1	1	—	—

Port Mulgrave.

Pulmonary	4	1	1	—
Non-pulmonary	1	—	—	—
Meningeal	1	1	—	—

Lythe.

1931-53

Pulmonary	3
Non-pulmonary	3
Meningeal	—

Danby.

1931-47 1948-53

Pulmonary	6	5
Non-pulmonary	2	2
Meningeal	—	—

Fylingdales.

1931-40 1941-52

Pulmonary	1	15
Non-pulmonary	2	9
Meningeal	1	1

**Hawsker and
Stainsacre.**

1931-38 1939-45 1946-53

Pulmonary	1	2	—
Non-pulmonary	—	8	1
Meningeal	—	1	—

Glaisdale, Lealholm, Goathland, Grosmont, Egton.

1931-36 1937-42 1943-48 1949-53

Pulmonary	8	18	6	5
Non-pulmonary	4	5	9	7
Meningeal	1	1	—	—

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited Whitby from the 5th—15th June, 1953, and as the figures include people from the Rural District, they are given here :—

Tuberculosis.**Attendances. Ref. Chest Clinic as:— Other Abnormalities.**

Miniature Films.	Clinical Exams.	Active.	In- active.	Own Dr.	Chest Clinic.	G.P.
692	8	1	1	1	3	2

HOSPITALS.

The Hospitals in Whitby are administered by the Scarborough, Bridlington, Malton and Whitby Group Hospital Management Committee :—

(1) **WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.**

A General Hospital with an Outpatient Department.

(2) **ST. HILDA'S HOSPITAL.**

Specially equipped for the care of the aged sick.

(3) **ESKDALE HOSPITAL.**

A General Hospital with a Maternity Ward.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarborough, Guisborough and Middlesbrough Isolation Hospitals were available during 1953 for the admission of Infectious Diseases. At the time of going to press it is known that Guisborough Isolation Hospital will no longer be available for the admission of Infectious Disease cases from this area.

Special arrangements are made for cases of poliomyelitis, which are usually admitted to Yearsley Bridge Hospital, York.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED IN THE AREA BY THE NORTH RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

(a) Care of Mothers and Young Children.

Infant Welfare Centres are held as follows :—

Grape Lane,

Whitby

Each Tuesday, 2.0—4.0 p.m.

Women's Institute,

Hinderwell

Alternate Thursdays, 2.0—4.0 p.m.

Downe Arms,

Castleton

Third Wednesday each month,
2.15—4.15 p.m.

Nelson Memorial

Hall, Lealholm

Second Friday each month,
2.0—4.0 p.m.

Plans are in hand for the opening in 1954, of an Infant Welfare Centre at The Mount, Helredale, on Thursdays alternating with Hinderwell Clinic.

The Ante-Natal Clinic at Grape Lane, Whitby, is held each Wednesday, from 2 to 4 p.m.

When required, patients attending Centres and Clinics may be referred to the following special clinics also held at Grape Lane, Whitby :—

Orthopaedic Clinic
Artificial Sunlight Clinic
Eye Clinic
Dental Clinic
Speech Therapy Clinic.

(b) Midwifery. (c) Health Visiting. (d) Home Nursing.

For the purposes of these services, Whitby Rural District is divided into seven nursing areas, as follows :

Area.	Nurse's Name and Address.	Tel. No.
Danby and Castleton	Nurse M. PHILLIPS, "Greenhills," Castleton.	Castleton 352.
Sleights, Aislaby and Sneaton	Nurse W. BRETHERICK 10b, Well Close Square, Whitby.	Whitby 963.
Glaisdale	Nurse M. JAGGAR, "Honey Bee Nest," Glaisdale.	Glaisdale 57.
Goathland, Egton and Grosmont	Nurse C. A. P. SUTCLIFFE, Eskdale House, Grosmont.	Grosmont 65.
Hinderwell and Staithes	Nurse E. LONGSTER, 42, Seaton Crescent, Staithes.	Hinderwell 246.
Lythe	Nurse E. LAURIE, Ivy House, Lythe.	Sandsend 37.
Robin Hood's Bay, Fylingdales and Hawsker	Nurse L. SANDERS, Middlewood Close, Thorpe.	Robin Hood's Bay 367.

The duties of Health Visitors include the visiting of homes for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of young children. It is their duty to visit every home where there is a child below school age, so that the mother may be encouraged to discuss even the most

trivial worry with the Health Visitor, who may then reassure her, or get her to seek expert advice.

In addition, they visit and advise expectant or nursing mothers, persons suffering from illness, including tuberculosis, and aged persons.

(e) Vaccination and Immunisation.

Vaccination and Immunisation are undertaken by the family doctors, but when more convenient to mothers they attend either the nearest Infant Welfare Centre or at the Clinic, Grape Lane, Whitby. During the year under review the numbers dealt with in the combined area, Whitby Rural and Urban Districts, were as follows —

	Immunisa- tions.	Primary Vaccina- tions.	Re- Vaccina- tions.
Under 5 years	184	173	15
5—14 years	42	6	9
Over 15 years	0	8	36

The total numbers of children immunised at any time up to the 31st December, 1953, were as follows:—

Under 5 years	705
5—14 years	2,642

(f) Ambulance Services.

From the 4th January, 1953, the Ambulance Services have been provided by the County Council, acting directly instead of through an agency. One large ambulance and two light ambulances (utilicons) are housed in a garage at Station Square, Whitby. Tel. Whitby 165. As most of the ambulance calls arise during day-time it has been found possible to operate this service with only three paid drivers, and they have been able to convey the stretcher cases and most of the sitting cases.

By liaison with other County Council's Stations lying on the long distance routes every endeavour has been made by the Station Officer to ensure that the maximum use is made of each vehicle's carrying capacity.

Once again our thanks are due to Miss Bruce and her helpers of the W.V.S. Hospital Car Service and to the members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Considering difficulties of the mileage involved the service is run most economically and this is only possible because of the co-operation of the local doctors, who are most expert in selecting those patients who really need transport.

(g) Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

An active Voluntary Care Committee serves the needs of the area, its chief functions being to provide extra nourishment, clothing, bedding, medical comforts, nursing equipment, etc., and to do everything possible for the welfare of persons suffering from tuberculosis and other illnesses.

Enquiries and requests for assistance may be made to the Hon. Secretary, Whitby and District Voluntary Care Committee, Mr. K. Birdsall, District Health Office, Grape Lane, Whitby. Tel. No. Whitby 520.

(h) Domestic Help Service.

Helps are provided when necessary, and 11 cases in the Rural District received assistance during 1953.

Payment for the service of a domestic help depends on income, and necessary expenses, and varies from a possible full rate of 3s. 3d. an hour to a free service.

(i) Mental Health Services.

The Mental Health Services are administered by the County Council. The Duly Authorised Officer for the area is Mr. T. R. Groves, District Welfare Officer, Grape Lane, Whitby. Tel. No. Whitby 235.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
SANITARY INSPECTOR
1953

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
WHITBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Sanitary Circumstances of the District and on the work of the Sanitary Inspector's Department for the year 1953.

The outstanding achievement of the year was the completion of the Regional Water Scheme, commenced in 1950, and costing approximately £250,000. Except for a few sparsely populated localities, the whole of the district now has a satisfactory water supply, and it is to the credit of the Council that they had the courage to carry out such a comprehensive scheme with what at the best could only be described as rather slender resources.

No major sewerage works were carried out during the year but, now that the Regional Water Scheme is completed, your Engineer and Surveyor hopes to be able to turn his attention to the provision of sewerage schemes and it is confidently expected that a start will be made during 1954.

The refuse collection service was extended to include monthly collections at Borrowby, Littlebeck and Scaling. All the fifty villages and hamlets in the area now have a collection of refuse of a frequency ranging from weekly to four weekly.

64 new houses were built during the year, including 51 by the Council. There were 117 applications for Council houses on the Register at the end of 1953, so that we are in sight of satisfying the general demand for houses and commencing the replacement of Class V houses, of which there are 354.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. J. THOMPSON,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY.

Regional Water Scheme.

This major scheme, commenced in 1950, was completed during the year at a total cost of approximately £250,000. The scheme is designed to supply all the villages in the area, except Goathland and Commondale, which have their own separate schemes and could not be economically supplied from the Regional Scheme. Several villages are still on private supplies, but as these supplies are to be taken over by the Council, they will eventually be served by the Regional Scheme.

Now that the Regional Water Scheme is completed, and in view of its magnitude, it is appropriate to record some of the main features, and I am obliged to the Council's Engineer and Surveyor for supplying me with the following details :—

No. of service reservoirs built	11
Total capacity of these reservoirs	155,000 gallons
Length of water main laid—	
3in. dia.	51,340 yards
4in. dia.	31,720 yards
5in. dia.	15,150 yards
6in. dia.	9,300 yards
7in. dia.	7,800 yards
9in. dia.	15,760 yards
<hr/>	
Total (74½ miles) ...	131,070 yards
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COST OF SCHEME.

	£
Hawsker, etc., Section	30,000
Sneatonthorpe, etc., Section ...	12,000
Newholm, etc., Section	5,000
Various	3,000
Regional	200,000
<hr/>	
Total	£250,000
<hr/>	

List of Council-Owned Water Supplies.

Aislaby	}	Linked to Regional Water Scheme
Castleton		
Danby		
Egton		
Hawsker, Stainsacre, Sneaton,		
Ugglebarnby, Raw		
Mickleby, Ellerby, Hinderwell, Port		
Mulgrave, Staithes, Runswick Bay		
Newholm, Dunsley, Sandsend		
Robin Hood's Bay		
Roxby		
Ugthorpe		
Goathland		

List of Privately-Owned Water Supplies.

Commondale	Grosmont, Sleights, and Iburndale
East and West Barnby	Houlsyke
Egton Bridge	Kettleness
Glaisdale	Lealholm
Golden Grove	Lythe
Goldsborough	Westerdale.

Extensions.

Extensions to the Regional Water Scheme were carried out as follows :—

Danby. 100 yards of 3in. dia. C.I. water main were laid to extend the water supply to a private housing site for 6 houses.

Smailes Moor Farm, Robin Hood's Bay. 1,400 yards of 3in. dia. C.I. water main were laid to extend the water supply to two houses (including one farmstead) and to land belonging to three farms. This new water main will eventually be extended to Bay Ness Reservoir, in order to boost the water supply to Robin Hood's Bay.

East Barnby. 660 yards of 3in. dia. C.I. water main were laid to connect the water supply to the R.A.F. Camp.

Piped Water Supplies to Dwelling-houses.

As water schemes reach completion, more houses are able to have piped supplies. At the end of the year approximately 3,348 houses were on main water

supplies, either publicly or privately owned, representing about 78 per cent. of the total number of houses in the district. The remainder, about 984, are mostly isolated houses and farms which have their own private supplies. Only a few houses are supplied by public standpipe.

Water Samples.

125 samples were taken for bacteriological examination, as follows :—

	Satisfactory. Unsatisfactory.	
Public piped supplies owned by the Council	45	39
Public piped supplies owned by Estates and Private Companies	6	5
Supplies to individual houses and farms	7	8
Proposed supplies	6	9
	—	—
	64	61
	—	—

Where polluted supplies were discovered, the necessary steps were taken to make them safe or to provide alternative supplies. None of the major supplies was found to be seriously polluted. The Regional Water Scheme, Goathland Water Scheme and the supply of the Whitby Waterworks Company, which serves part of the Rural District, are chlorinated all the year round. The Regional and Goathland Schemes are also filtered, and the Regional Scheme Water is treated to counteract possible plumb-solvency.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

New Schemes. No major schemes were carried out by the Council during the year, but a sewerage and sewage treatment scheme was installed by the R.A.F. at the East Barnby Camp, which is adequate to serve East and West Barnby villages. The scheme has not yet been taken over by the Council and no private properties have been connected so far.

38 villages and hamlets need sewerage and, as the Regional Water Scheme is now complete, it is

anticipated that a start on the provision of sewerage schemes will be made in 1954.

12 villages are properly sewered, being served by 9 sewerage systems, 4 of which have sea outfalls, and there are 5 sewage treatment works, one of which, at Fylingthorpe, is considered to be inadequate. Two further villages, Mickleby and Castleton are sewered, but both sewers and treatment works are unsatisfactory and new systems are needed.

Extensions.—The Fylingthorpe Sewerage Scheme was extended to the Council housing site by means of 330 yards of 6in. dia. pipes.

Repairs and Renewals. The following works were carried out to make good storm damage :—

Staithes.—250 yards of 15in. dia. C.I. outfall sewer	Renewed
Runswick Bay.—80 yards of 9in. dia. C.I. outfall sewer	Renewed
Sandsend.—40 yards of 9in. G.W. outfall sewer	Renewed

Closet Accommodation.

Most of the existing dry closets cannot be converted to water closets because of lack of sewerage schemes, but where a piped water supply and sewer are available, owners are asked to effect conversions. The Council makes a grant of £5 in respect of each conversion.

The following improvements were carried out during the year :—

Number of privy closets converted to W.C.'s	2
Number of pail closets converted to W.C.'s	28
Number of additional W.C.'s provided in existing houses, etc.	21
Number of W.C.'s provided in new houses	67

The following table gives the estimated number of the various types of closet in the District at the end of the year :—

Estimated number of houses with water closets	2,653
Estimated number of houses with dry closets	1,679

Types of Dry Closet.

Estimated number of houses with pail closets	1,665
Estimated number of houses with privy closets	13
Estimated number of houses with privy middens	1
	<hr/>
	1,679
	<hr/>

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Refuse Collection.

This work is carried out by direct labour, 7 men and 2-10 cubic yard lorries being employed. The gross mileage travelled by the lorries during the year was 22,586.

Monthly collections of refuse were commenced at Littlebeck, Borrowby and Scaling during the year. As a result, all villages and hamlets in the Rural District now have a collection of refuse of a frequency as stated below:—

Weekly Collections.

Ainthorpe, Aislaby, Castleton, Commondale, Dalehouse, Danby, Egton, Egton Bridge, Ellerby, Glaisdale, Goathland, Grosmont, Hawsker, Hinderwell, Houlsyke, Iburndale, Lealholm, Lythe, Newholm, Port Mulgrave, Robin Hood's Bay, Runswick Bay, Ruswarp, Sandsend, Sleights, Sneaton, Stainsacre, Staithes, Stonegate, Thorpe, Ugglebarnby, Westerdale.

Fortnightly Collections.

Barnby East and West, Dunsley, Esk Valley, Fryup, Goldsborough, Kettleness, Mickleby, Roxby, Ugthorpe.

Monthly Collections.

Beckhole, Borrowby, Flask Inn, Fylinghall, Golden Grove, Green End, Littlebeck, Newton Mulgrave, Raw, Scaling.

The amount of refuse to be collected continues to increase, due to the building of new houses and the increased output from individual houses. The latter is caused mainly by the amount of cardboard and waste-paper in circulation, due to bigger magazines, newspapers, etc., and to more food-stuffs, etc., being wrapped

and cartoned, much of this material finding its way into dustbins. Overtime has to be worked all the year round to keep the refuse collection service going.

The cost of refuse collection and disposal for the financial year ended 31st March 1954, after deducting income from salvage, was £4,627, equal to a rate of 1/8d. in the £. This rate could be reduced if everyone would burn as much of their combustible refuse as possible and so reduce the amount to be collected by the Council.

Refuse Disposal.

This is mainly by tipping, one man being employed. A small proportion of the refuse is disposed of by separation and incineration at the refuse disposal works of the Whitby Urban District Council. The proportion of refuse disposed of at each place is stated below:—

Mickleby Tip	680 loads
Goathland Tip	236 loads
Whitby U.D.C.	183 loads
	<hr/>
	1099 loads
	<hr/>

Salvage.

Salvage work is undertaken in conjunction with the collection and disposal of refuse. The salvaging of white paper (books, magazines and newspapers) was resumed during the year but it was not possible to deal likewise with cardboard and wrapping paper as the price offered for the salvaged material would not justify the cost of collection, due to the necessity to use trailers for this form of recovery.

The following table shows the weight and value of the various items of salvage sold during the year:—

Material.	Weight.				Value.		
	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Rags	1	5	3	12	36	8	8
Bones		7	2	0	3	0	0
Scrap Metals	6	14	2	3	43	16	1
Wastepaper	6	8	0	0	48	0	0
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	14	15	3	15	£131	4	9
	<hr/>				<hr/>		

Street Sweeping.

This is carried out by the Council's workmen at Staithes, Hinderwell, Runswick Bay and Robin Hood's Bay.

Public Conveniences.

The Council has provided and maintains Public Conveniences at Staithes (2), Hinderwell, Runswick Bay, Robin Hood's Bay (2), Fylingthorpe, Sleights, Danby and Castleton. There are also Public Conveniences at Eastrow and Sandsend, which are provided and maintained by the Mulgrave Estate.

HOUSING.

Rural Housing Survey.

The Survey was completed during 1949, and extended to all houses (other than agricultural dwellings) with a rateable value up to £26. The survey is kept up-to-date as far as possible and the position at the end of the year is given below:—

No. of houses	Classification:			
Surveyed.	1	2	3	5
3,333	962	540	1477	354

NOTES.

Class 1.—Houses fit in all respects.

Class 2.—Houses requiring minor repairs.

Class 3.—Houses where structural repairs or alterations are required.

Class 5.—Houses not capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable expense.

DETAILS OF SANITATION.

No. of Houses Surveyed.	No. without Internal Water Supply.	No. without Scullery Sinks.	No. with W.C.'s.	No. with Earth Closets.	No. Without Baths.
3,333	423	430	2,369	964	1,653
(2,956)	(625)	(568)	(1,829)	(1101)	(1,673)

The figures in brackets show the position when the Survey was completed in 1949, and indicate that there has been a slow but steady improvement in the sanitation of the houses generally since then. The number of houses without internal water supply, sinks, baths and water closets will begin to fall rapidly as sewerage schemes become available.

Repairs and Improvements.

Three Class 5 houses were voluntarily repaired and improved by the owners, one being re-graded to Class 1 and two to Class 3.

22 houses were repaired and improved as a result of informal action.

Improvement Grants.

Only one application was received for an improvement grant under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1949 and a grant was made.

It is anticipated that as a result of increased publicity and an easing of conditions many more applications for grants will be received in future.

Demolitions.

Two houses were demolished during the year, one (Lady Cottage, High Street, Hinderwell) as a result of formal action under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 and one (Cod and Lobster Cottage, Staithes) being voluntary.

Overcrowding.

One overcrowded family was re-housed by the husband's employer during the year, leaving 31 overcrowded families on the Register at the year end.

Movable Dwellings.

There are 10 licensed camping sites within the District accommodating a maximum of 233 movable dwellings. In addition, licences were issued to station a further 26 individual dwellings on separate sites. The dwellings are mostly trailer caravans and tents used for holiday purposes. Only two are used on a permanent basis and in each case only one person is involved

New Houses.

64 new houses were erected during the year, 51 by the Council and 13 by private owners.

Council House Applications.

There were 117 applicants on the Register at the end of the year, of which 47 were from outside the Council's district. The corresponding figures at the end of 1952 were 242 and 102 respectively. The Register is revised once a year by writing to all applicants and asking if they still require a Council house.

Factories.

There are 36 Factories on the Register, of which 30 use mechanical power and 6 do not. All the factories are small village businesses except the Grosmont Brickworks, which employ about 50 men. 28 inspections were made and 8 defects were found, of which 5 had been remedied by the end of the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk.

There are 5 milk distributors and 4 dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949. In addition there are approximately 100 producer-retailers in the area, but the precise number is not known as the Regulations do not require either them or their premises to be registered with the Council.

Graded Milk.

There are 92 licensed producers of Tuberculin-Tested Milk and 4 licensed producers of Accredited Milk, an increase of 12 over the previous year. These licences are granted by the Ministry of Agriculture.

8 Dealers' Licences were granted by the Council under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949, authorising the use of the special designations "Tuberculin Tested" (2), "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)" (4), and "Pasteurised" (2).

Milk Sampling.

45 samples of milk were taken for Methylene Blue (cleanliness) Test, of which 23 were satisfactory and 22 were unsatisfactory, a high proportion of failures. Unsatisfactory samples were followed up with further samples. Where supplies gave two or more consecutive unsatisfactory samples they were referred to the District Milk Advisory Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture for an investigation of milk production methods.

One sample of milk was taken for biological (tuberculosis) examination with a negative result.

Ice Cream.

Two premises were registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. In both cases the ice cream is manufactured under the "cold-mix" system. In addition, 49 premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice cream. The bulk of the ice cream sold in the District is manufactured elsewhere and consists mainly of well-known makes.

Meat and Other Foods.

Fresh meat for the Rural District is supplied from the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse at Egton. In addition to receiving its normal allocation of fat stock from the market, the slaughterhouse acts as a receiving centre for casualty stock from a wide agricultural district

The table below shows the total number of animals slaughtered, together with particulars of the carcasses and parts condemned:—

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	430	145	72	2097	1769
Number Inspected	430	145	72	2097	1769
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses condemned	8	41	23	68	30
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	162	30	9	213	119
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis ..	39.5	48.9	44.4	13.4	8.4
Tuberculosis only:—					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	9	—	—	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	32	4	—	—	26
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	7.9	8.9	—	—	1.6

Condemned Food.

The quantity of unfit food of various kinds condemned during the year is given below. The large amount of meat and offals condemned is mainly due to the high proportion of casualty animals received at the Egton Slaughterhouse. Of the 4,513 animals slaughtered 489 or 9 per cent., were casualties.

Condemned meat and offals at the Egton Slaughterhouse were disposed of by the Ministry of Food, the

remaining condemned food being either burned or buried at refuse tips.

CONDEMNED FOOD.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Lbs.
Condemned Meat	16	7	80½
Condemned Offal	6	6	71½
Jellied Veal (Tinned) ...			3
Butter			59
Corned Beef (Tinned) ...			6
Prunes in Syrup (Tinned)			30
Pig Tongues (Tinned) ...			6
Various tinned and packeted foods ...		7	16
	23	2	48

Slaughterhouses.

Two slaughterhouses are in use in the district, one being operated by the Ministry of Food at Egton, and the other being at Ugthorpe where it is operated in conjunction with a small bacon factory, which handled 1,089 pigs during the year. The Ugthorpe slaughterhouse is licensed annually under Section 57 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Slaughtermen's Licences.

130 slaughtermen were licensed under Section 3 of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, mostly for the purpose of slaughtering cottagers' pigs.

Food Premises.

A survey of food premises was commenced towards the end of the year and it is hoped to complete the survey during the 1954 year when it should be possible to give the number of different types of food premises in the area.

68 premises used in connection with the manufacture or sale of ice cream, preserved food etc., were registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938 as follows:—

Ice Cream premises	51
Butcher's premises	12
Fish-frying premises	5
	—
	68
	—

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Summary of Visits and Inspections.

Water Supplies	72
Drainage	316
Refuse Collection	128
Refuse Disposal	133
Salvage	27
Food Inspection	375
Food Premises	77
Milk Sampling	59
Housing	122
Council House Applications	110
Nuisances	167
Overcrowding	3
Camping Sites	61
Public Conveniences	135
Factories	28
Petroleum Stores	16
Infectious Diseases Inquiries	3
Disinfection	7
Disinfestation	5
Pig-keeping	12
Miscellaneous	33
	1,889

